

试卷代号:1356

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2014年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语听说(2) 试题

2015年1月

注 意 事 项

一、将你的学号、姓名及分校(工作站)名称填写在答题纸的规定栏内。考试结束后,把试卷和答题纸放在桌上。试卷和答题纸均不得带出考场。

二、仔细阅读题目的说明,并按题目要求答题。答案一定要写在答题纸指定的位置上,写在试卷上的答案无效。

三、用蓝、黑圆珠笔或钢笔答题,使用铅笔答题无效。

Section One (20 points, 2 points each)

Directions: Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with the words you hear. Write the words on the Answer Sheet. The conversation will be read twice.

Mari: Yolanda! Hi!

Yolanda : Hi, Mari, how are you?

Mari: Fine, thanks. Um, is anyone sitting (1) _____?

Yolanda : No, have a seat.

Mari: Thanks. So how have you been?

Yolanda : Oh, you know, busy. I've got school, and work, and I'm getting ready for my brother's wedding next month.

Mari: Oh, yeah.

Yolanda : Anyway, it's going to be a huge wedding and ...

Mari: Oh, excuse me, uh ... Nancy! Over here!

Nancy: Hi!

Mari: Nancy, this is Yolanda. She works (2) _____ the library. Yolanda, this is my housemate, Nancy. She teaches English here.

Nancy: Nice to meet you, Yolanda.

Yolanda : You too. Well, listen, actually, I've got to go. I have to be at work in ten minutes. I'll see you soon, Mari. We'll go to a movie or something.

Mari: Sure. How (3) _____ Thursday night?

Yolanda : Uh, I have to check my calendar. I'll call you, OK?

Mari: OK, see you.

Mari: I don't understand Americans.

Nancy: Huh?

Mari: Did you (4) _____ what she said? "I'll call you, we'll go to a movie." But every time I try to pick a specific day or time, she says she's busy, she has to check her calendar. And then she doesn't call.

Nancy: Mm hmm...

Mari: Why do Americans say things they don't (5) _____? They act so nice, like they always say, "How are you," but then they keep on walking and don't even wait for your answer. They're so... how do you say it ... two-faced?

Nancy: I know it seems that way sometimes, Mari. But it's not true. It's just that for Americans, friendliness and friendship aren't always the same thing.

Mari: What do you (6) _____?

Nancy: Well, as you know, Americans can be very open and friendly. Like, they invite you to sit down, they ask you questions, they (7) _____ you all about their families. So naturally you think they're trying to make friends with you. But actually, friendship, real friendship, doesn't happen so quickly.

Mari: So, when people say "How are you," they're just being polite? They don't really (8) _____?

Nancy: Not exactly. The thing you have to understand is that "How are you" isn't a real question. It's more like a greeting, or way of saying hello.

Mari: Aha, I (9) _____ it! And "Have a nice day" is just a friendly way to say good-bye?

Nancy: Exactly. Now you're catching on.

Mari: But I'm still in the dark about Yolanda. Does she want to be my friend or not?

Nancy: It's (10) _____ to say. Maybe she's just too busy these days. I guess you'll just have to be patient.

Mari: Hmm. That's good advice, I guess. Thanks.

Section Two (20 points, 2 points each)

Part One

Directions: You are going to listen to five short conversations/passages. After each conversation/passage, there is one question. Choose the best answer to each question and write your answers on the Answer Sheet. Each conversation/passage will be read twice.

Number One: a conversation

11. The student probably _____.

A. failed an exam

B. was late to class

C. plagiarized a term paper

Number Two: a conversation

12. How does John feel about Donna's request?

- A. He's happy to help Donna.
- B. He's annoyed with Donna.
- C. He's surprised to see Donna.

Number Three: a conversation

13. What's the man's job?

- A. A dentist.
- B. A tailor.
- C. A receptionist.

Number Four: a short passage

14. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. An old tradition.
- B. A way to make trees healthier.
- C. How to use old shoes.

Number Five: a short passage

15. What sport are the people talking about?

- A. Ice skating.
- B. Snow skiing.
- C. Snowboarding.

Part Two

Directions: You are going to listen to one conversation. After the conversation, there are five questions. Choose the best answer to each question and write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

The conversation will be read twice.

16. Who is Ken talking to?

- A. A roommate.
- B. A friend.
- C. A house-owner.

17. Ken wants to know about _____.
A. the rent
B. the location
C. the rent and the location
18. How many students are living in the house now?
A. One student.
B. Two students.
C. Three students.
19. Ken is moving because _____.
A. He has a cat
B. He needs somewhere quieter
C. He needs to be alone
20. What does "Do you mind pets?" mean?
A. Do you like pets?
B. Do you allow pets?
C. Do you have pets?

Section Three (30 points, 3 points each)

You are going to listen to a lecture. After the lecture, there are 10 statements. Decide whether the statement is true (T) or false (F) and write your answers (T/F) on the answersheet.

21. The speaker is going to talk about the role of water in our daily life.
22. The first time the speaker went to Thailand was in April.
23. Thailand also have four seasons.
24. The dry season for Thailand is from March to June.
25. The speaker lived in a small village when he visited Thailand for the first time.
26. April 13th is the water festival in Thailand.
27. Traditional Muslims pray six times a day in Saudi Arabia.
28. Baptism is a ceremony that welcomes a stranger into the Christian religion and the community.
29. In Latin America, a priest pours water on the baby's foot while performing catholic baptism.
30. Water has different symbolic meanings in different cultures.

Section Four (30 points, 3 points each)

Directions: Listen to the lecture and fill in the blanks to complete the notes. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet. The lecture will be read twice.

Topic: Changes in American Family

I. Typical American family

A. In 1950s:

(31) _____ went to work.

(32) _____ stayed home and took care of the house and the children?

There are usually (33) _____ (how many) children in the family.

B. Changes today:

a. People are having (34) _____ children;

b. More and more children are growing up in single parent families—families with only a mother or only a (35) _____ ;

c.

Statistics:

In 1950s only 11 percent of married mothers worked outside the home; in 2002 about (36) _____ percent of mothers were working.

Reasons:

1) They need (37) _____ ;

2) They have more opportunities than they did 30 or (38) _____ years ago.

C. New problems:

1) Who take care of babies and grandparents;

2) Who (39) _____ , cooks and cleans;

3) Who volunteers at the children's (40) _____ .

试卷代号:1356

座位号

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2014 年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语听说(2) 试题答题纸

2015 年 1 月

题 号	Section One	Section Two	Section Three	Section Four	总 分
分 数					

得 分	评卷人

Section One (20 points, 2 points each)

- 1.2.3.4.5.
- 6.7.8.9.10.

得 分	评卷人

Section Two (20 points, 2 points each)

Pate One

- 11.12.13.14.15.

Pate Two

- 16.17.18.19.20.

得 分	评卷人

Section Three (30 points, 3 points each)

- 21.22.23.24.25.
- 26.27.28.29.30.

得 分	评卷人

Section Four (30 points, 3 points each)

31.
32.
33.
34.
35.
36.
37.
38.
39.
40.

试卷代号:1356

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2014年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语听说(2) 试题答案及评分标准

(供参考)

2015年1月

Section One (20 points, 2 points each)

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. here | 2. in | 3. about | 4. hear | 5. mean |
| 6. mean | 7. tell | 8. care | 9. get | 10. hard |

Section Two (20 points, 2 points each)

Part One

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. C | 12. B | 13. B | 14. A | 15. C |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Part Two

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. C | 17. C | 18. A | 19. B | 20. B |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Section Three (30 points, 3 points each)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. F | 22. T | 23. F | 24. F | 25. T |
| 26. T | 27. F | 28. F | 29. F | 30. T |

Section Four (30 points, 3 points each)

31. Fathers/ A father
32. Mothers/A mother
33. two or three(2/3)
34. fewer
35. father
36. 70/seventy
37. the money
38. 40/forty
39. shops
40. school

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2014年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语听说(2) 口试题签(1)

2015年1月

Section One

Directions: Read aloud the part between the stars (*). (2 minutes)

(*) All right, now as I said, first I want to tell you about three types of university courses. And I should explain that I'm talking about undergraduate courses now, because the system is different at the graduate level. All right. The most common type of undergraduate course is called a lecture course. Got that? A lecture course. Now basically, in a lecture course, the professor talks and the students sit and take notes. This is very important—taking notes, I mean . . . because most of the time the information in a lecture is not the same as the information in your books, and you can expect to have questions on your exams that are based on the lectures. So you see, it isn't enough to just read your textbooks, like it is in some countries; in the U. S. and Canada the system is that you have to attend lectures. And during the lecture, you can't just sit there and listen, you have to take notes. Then later you use the notes to study for your exams. I hope that's clear. (*)

Section Two Speak based on one of the following topics: (3 minutes)

1. Describe the change in our job market based on the following questions:
 - A. What were the best jobs in the past?
 - B. What are the best jobs now?
 - C. Why are there these changes?
2. Talk about your tastes and preferences based on one of the following topics:
 - A. What kind of music do you like, classical music or popular music, why?
 - B. What's your favorite kind of food?
 - C. What kind of movies do you like, love story, cartoon, science fiction etc?
 - D. What kind of sports do you like, football, basketball, table tennis, volleyball, tennis, swimming, jogging etc?

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2014年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语听说(2) 口试题签(2)

2015年1月

Section One

Directions: Read aloud the part between the stars (*). (2 minutes)

(*) Now, Jeff Bezos is actually not the topic of my lecture today, but he is a perfect example of my topic, which is entrepreneurs. That's *entrepreneurs*, spelled E—N—T—R—E—P—R—E—N—E—U—R—S. *Entrepreneur* is a French word meaning a person who starts a completely new business or industry; um, someone who does something no one else has done before; or who does it in a completely new way, like Jeff Bezos. Entrepreneurs like Jeff Bezos are very highly respected in American society and, I think, in many other countries too. So, in today's lecture I want to talk about three things. First, the characteristics of entrepreneurs — I mean, what kind of people they are. Second, the kind of background they come from. And third, the entrepreneurial process, that is, the steps entrepreneurs follow when they create a new business. (*)

Section Two Speak based on one of the following topics: (3 minutes)

1. Have you got a working mother? / Does your mother have a job? Who took care of you when you were a child? Who did most of the housework in the family? Who do you think should take care of the children and the housework? Why?

2. Describe your friendship based on the following questions:

A. What are your friends like?

B. Do you see them often?

C. How did you become friends?

D. How long have you been friends?

E. What do you have in common? E. g. Are you similar in personality? Are you interested in similar things? etc.

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2014年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语听说(2) 口试题签(3)

2015年1月

Section One

Directions: Read aloud the part between the stars (*). (2 minutes)

(*) Now moving on, the third area I want to look at is eating customs. I don't mean the foods that people like to eat in different countries but rather some of the behaviors that are connected with eating. Um, one of these is the use of utensils. You probably know that people in many Asian cultures use chopsticks while in the West they usually use forks, knives, and spoons. Or for example, in parts of India, and in traditional Arab families, too, it's customary to eat with your fingers or to use a piece of bread to scoop up food. Another example is that in some cultures eating everything on your plate is impolite. In Egypt, for example, you should leave some food in your dish at the end of the meal in order to show that your hosts were generous and gave you more than enough to eat. However, people from Bolivia, in South America, expect visitors to eat everything on their plates, and Americans also think a clean plate means you were satisfied with the food. (*)

Section Two Speak based on one of the following topics: (3 minutes)

1. What difference have you noticed between British English and American English? e. g. vocabulary difference, grammar difference, spelling difference and the difference in the use of the verbs, prepositions, etc.

2. Describe your opinions about pet based on the following questions:

A. Do you like pets? Why or why not?

B. Have you got a pet?

If yes,

a) What pet do you keep?

b) How long have you had it?

c) Why do you want to keep it?

If no, Why don't you want to keep a pet? Give your reasons.

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国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2014年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语听说(2) 口试

成绩单

2015年1月

学 号	姓 名	得 分	学 号	姓 名	得 分

口试教师:_____主考教师:_____

试卷代号:1356

国家开放大学(中央广播电视大学)2014年秋季学期“开放本科”期末考试

高级英语听说(2) 口试评分标准

(供参考)

2015年1月

得分	朗读短文	口头作文
100~90	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 语音、语调正确;● 朗读流畅,语流自然且有节奏感;● 语速恰当。	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 能紧扣所给的话题有条理地组织自己的讲话;● 语言流畅,内容充实;● 语音、语调正确。
89 ~ 80	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 语音、语调正确;● 朗读流畅;● 语速较为恰当。	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 能就所给的话题有条理地组织自己的讲话;● 语言较流畅,内容较充实;● 语音、语调正确。
79 ~ 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 语音、语调基本正确;● 朗读流畅;● 语速较为自然。	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 基本能就所给的话题组织自己的讲话;● 语言基本流畅,内容欠充实;● 语音、语调基本正确。
69 ~ 60	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 语音、语调基本正确;● 朗读不够连贯,有一些错误。	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 基本能就所给的话题组织自己的讲话;● 语言欠流畅,内容有限;● 语音、语调有一些错误。
59 ~ 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 语音、语调错误较多;● 朗读不连贯,错误较多,影响意思表达。	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 不能就所给的话题组织自己的讲话;● 发言无连贯性,几乎无法交际;● 语音、语调错误严重。